

**PRICE TWOPENCE**

Age Group	Percentage
18-29	85%
30-49	80%
50-69	75%
70+	70%



## OUR BERLIN LETTER.

would carry out to-morrow the promise of to-day. Yet Russia, who had no selfish ends

in view, would try to avoid war as long as possible. Were she forced to unsheath the sword, she would do so in a most ungracious manner. Russia hoped for a well-disposed neutrality on the part of the other Powers, &c." This may be regarded as the General's own account of his errand. To Berlin politicians the primary object of Ignotieff's journey seems to be, personally to collect those answers to the Gortchakoff circular, which the Powers failed to return in writing.

It is here thought very surprising that General Ignatieff should just go to Paris; and people believe that Russia will endeavour to get from France her approval for the annulling of the treaty of Paris, which England would never have approved. It seems dubious whether France will be inclined to do this.

without France will be inclined to enter this wish of Russia. The French Cabinet, since the beginning of the Eastern business, has always found that its prudent and correct role made it an almost absolute necessity to cover itself with the opinion of other Cabinets; and the precipitation with which the attitude of its representatives has been ill-interpreted whenever they took up a more decided position at the Conference, although it has been shown now that they never acted but in concert with all their colleagues, proves that France obeyed a very just inspiration in not attempting, to occupy a too prominent place

there. Now, and in accordance with the prescriptions of her previous circumspection, she would of course prefer only to receive the visit of General Ignatieff on his return from London, for, whatever may have been said on the question, it was behind the decision of the English Cabinet that France placed herself with

admit that France placed herself with most security, with the least hesitation—that is to say, with the greatest eagerness. She was at least sure that this policy set her no trap, and that in associating herself with it, or in taking refuge behind it, she was not committing any imprudence of which

she might afterwards have to repent. But General Ignatieff's journey, thanks to his itinerary, offers her no chance of associating herself with the views of the English Cabinet, or, at least, of directing her own resolutions with perfect knowledge of those views. It is certainly not the Berlin Cabinet which France,

despite her best wishes, can take as a guide of her own intentions, and the itinerary of the Russian General obliges her, on the contrary, to be all the more prudent. It knows no great presumption to declare beforehand that the conferences of the Russian General and of the Chief of the French Cabinet and Foreign

Office will not be decisive; that they will not make it unnecessary for General Ignatieff to continue his diplomatic circumnavigation, and that the "well-informed" people will do well to await a new stage of this journey before announcing its results.

So you see the Oriental crisis continues, and all Europe expects now that with the warmer weather the war between Russia and Turkey will begin. The negotiations for peace, between the Porte and Servia, although they have been successful, have not changed the situation. The treaty of peace pointed out that

the re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum*, leaves all the rights and privileges of Servia untouched, while Servia, on her side, recognized all the obligations which arose from the firmans previously issued. Thus, only the issuing of the new firman is needed completely to regulate the state of affairs between

the two countries. As soon as this new firman reaches Belgrade, and is presented to the Prince, the Turkish flag will be hoisted on the citadel of Belgrade, and a salute fired; while at the same time a proclamation of the Prince will officially announce the conclusion of peace. In the meantime, the Turkish com-

manders on Servian soil have announced officially to the Servian commanders opposite that peace has been concluded in Constantinople. The armistice with Montenegro has been prolonged formally for twenty days, with a view to the peace negotiations. The order relating to this prolongation was sent

orders relating to this pronunciation were sent from Constantinople to the commanders on that side, and there exists a firm belief that, in spite of the rather exaggerated pretensions of Montenegro, it will be possible to make peace with the latter as it has been made with Servia. In Constantinople some hopes

seem to prevail that if the Porte succeeds in making peace with Servia and Montenegro, she will have given sufficient proof of her conciliatory disposition, and of her deference to the wishes of the Powers, that some of them might be at least induced to send back their regular representatives, and thus

relieve Turkey from her position as a sort of outlaw among the States, as she is now. There may or may not be any foundation for these hopes, but even if they were realized it would leave the real question at issue untouched.

The German Ambassador was duly updated on 22nd of February by a speech from the throne, delivered this time by the Emperor himself, alluding at least to the difficulties in the Orient, remarking that, "although the Conference in Constantinople had failed in their direct object, an agreement which had not formerly

existed between the Christian Powers had resulted, and a solid basis had been thereby secured for the conviction that peace would be preserved between the Powers, even should the Porte not carry out those reforms which the Powers had considered necessary." Should a peace between Russia

—and Turkey not come about, Germany  
—her interests not dictating any prescribed  
line of conduct—would devote her energies to  
the protection of the Christians, to the main-  
tenance of peace in Europe, but, above all, to  
the preserving and consolidating her own good  
relations with governments which are allied

and friendly. Regarding internal affairs, the Budget deficit was briefly referred to, as also the general depression of trade, which the Emperor declared was in no way due to the "internal circumstances" of the German Empire.

In the inner policy two points are of the greatest importance, the first with regard to the deficit in the revenue, and to the measures which must be taken to meet it. At present this deficit is provided for by increased contributions from the Confederate Governments, and it will be hard for Particularists to resist

proposals which aim at reducing the burdens which this system imposes upon the several States; yet, if new sources of Imperial revenue are to be opened up, as the Emperor suggests, the process of Imperial consolidation will inevitably be helped on. The more the income of the Empire takes the form of a

national revenue, the more evident will be the progress made in the effacement of Particularist distinctions. Other measures are to be laid before Parliament, pointing in the same general direction. The income and expendi-

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ture of the Empire are to be subjected to a new Court of control.

Passing the second point, we are struck by the apologetic tone adopted in alluding to the prevailing commercial depression. The Emperor's statement, that the domestic management of the country cannot be held responsible for a crisis equally felt in other countries, is intended to refute the current notion, that the calamity has been in a measure brought on by the commercial legislation and administration of the Empire. Popular criticism on this head extends to a wide range of subjects. To mention the more important points, it is alleged that the present calamity is partly owing to imprudent precipitancy in turning the French milliards to account. So far as military armaments were required, delay, indeed, might

have been situated; but was it indispensable, it is asked, to flood the country with gold, by the sudden repayment of loans, and the purchase of two hundred millions of stock for military fund? With this extraordinary influx of cash unsettling commercial relations, was it necessary, it is further inquired, to add to the disturbing influences at work by enabling the Bank to use the greatest liberality in discounting bills? If this financial policy had the undeniable advantage of yielding interest upon the war indemnity as it flowed in, it was attended with the inconvenience of engendering a bubble-company mania of gigantic dimensions. The consequences of such a movement at such a time may be easily realized. Ten were enriched and hundreds of thousands impoverished. By far

the greater part of the companies established proved a flash in the pan; by far the greater part of the money invested was lost to the then shareholders. Accompanied by this sudden enrichment of the few, it is this rapid oscillation in the labour market which, if it first made the men ask too much because they got more than enough, now produces the same result from the opposite cause. All these various evils being increased by the distrust, which is the natural concomitant of present misfortune, it is intelligible that a large portion of the public should look askance at measures which tended to bring on the catastrophe. The loudest complaint concerns the tariff. Since the first establishment of the Zollverein by Prussia, some forty years ago, Germany, it is well known, has persistently

adhered to free trade principles. Beginning with the reduction of the high rates, formerly existing in many German States, the Zollverein gradually arrived at the very liberal tariff now in force. The manufacturing interest certainly opposed the movement now and then, but the large agricultural classes combining with the bureaucracy and the educated generally, the conviction that the nation was sufficiently rich, intelligent, and industrious to compete in the open market, carried the day. These views were borne out by the steady progress of German industry, notwithstanding the growing of the tariff. The total of the German imports and exports, estimated at \$54,000,000 in 1850, had amounted to 767,000,000 thalers in 1861, the rate of progress being 10 per cent.

liberal commercial policy pursued was a lucrative one. But the last few years have brought a change. Owing particularly to the financial and commercial difficulties explained above, partly to the adoption of thorough protection by Russia and the United States, the Germans find themselves at a disadvantage in the market. German exports to the United States, for instance, amounting to 91,000,000 dollars in 1873, by last year were reduced to 36,700,000 dollars; the American imports to Germany rising in the same period from 60,000,000 thalers to about 75,000,000 thalers. Were this reduction of the foreign trade attended with domestic prosperity, it would be considered indicative of accumulative wealth; (as it is, the undue prevalence of im-

ports over exports is attributed by many to the German manufacturers becoming gradually unable to compete, even in the home market, with foreignness. I need not say that the protectionists are not slow to profit by this disposition of the public mind. As yet, both Government and Parliament are averse from a change in the commercial policy of the country; but they will probably agree this session to raise the duty upon all articles enjoying the benefit of export premiums abroad. If the present calamity continues, the protectionists were sure to follow up this first advantage.

The *Germania* in Berlin, the Ultramontane journal, publishes the Latin text of a brief of the Pope, relating the profession which in the future will be asked by the Archbishops

The journalists that, with the last passage of this profession, it is remembered to all the new archbishops to accept, without reserve, "all the saint canons of the Ecumenical Councils, and of the Synod of the Thirty; all the traditions, all the decisions, all the declarations ordered by the Vatican Council, particularly those which regard the supremacy of the Pope and his doctrinal infallibility, and to condemn, and to anathematize all that is opposed, and all the heretics condemned and anathematized by the Church." At a Consistory held on Monday last the Pope has created eleven new Cardinals, and provided for eighteen archiepiscopal and episcopal sees. On Friday, the 16th of March, a second Consistory will be held for the creation of three

Among the new Cardinals present at Rome, and of conferring upon them the red hat, which has not been given since 1870. On Monday, 19th, the Pope holds a special Consistory, when he will confer the red hat on all the Cardinals still living, who were created at Consistories held on the 22nd December, 1873; 15th March, 1874; 17th December, 1874; and 2nd April, 1876. The Pope has directed the preparations of studies, in order that the Pontifical Curia, no longer, since 1870, in conformity with the requirements of the Holy See, may be regulated in such wise as to be adapted to the present times, removing all that may be superfluous, and placing the rest in harmony with the conditions in which the Holy See is situated.

The *Observatore Romano* publishes the official decrees for the beatification of Meddallana, Marchioness of Canossa, who died in 1830, and the Monk Guillermo de Leval, first moved to in the Pontificate of Urban VII.

The French Government has taken steps to renew and to expand the commercial treaty between England and France. It is known that during M. Thiers' Presidency the treaty was prolonged for three years, which will expire during the course of this year, and the English industrialists seem to fear that the protectionist element, so powerful among the industrial classes in France, will triumph and bring back the return of a system which the English regard as dangerous to their interests. A large number of these articles

which they manufacture for France are already under duty almost too high, so that if there were to be raised the Manchester wares would for instance no longer come to the French market. Nevertheless these fears are pretty much talked of in the commercial and industrial circles; the English papers assure the public that there is nothing to fear if, as rumored, the representatives for England in the commission are Sir Lewis Mallet, Under-Secretary of India, Mr. Mulholland, M.P., and Mr. Kennedy of the Foreign Office. Mallet was associated with Mr. Cobden, who concluded the former treaty, Mulholland has himself considerable business interests, and Mr. Kennedy is, through his position, initiated to all the secrets of the commercial relations between England and the foreign Governments.

A telegram from Athens announces the formation of the new Greek Ministry under the auspices of M. Deligeorgis. It is composed—  
—M. Deligeorgis, President of the Council, Minister of the Foreign and Home Office; M. Maurochialis, Minister of War; M. Levidis, Minister of the Finances; M. Autopoulos, Minister of Justice; M. Rangelis, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Zochlos, Marine Minister. The new Cabinet has secured the help of M. Zaimis and the neutrality of M. Tricoupi. It is assured that this new Ministry is favourable to the military reorganization which is one of the first measures in their programme. The Court has laid off official mourning for the Princess Charles. Prince Charles is still in Italy, but one of his

two granddaughters, who accompanied him, has come back a few days ago, because the climate did not agree with her. The Prince, very much fatigued himself, did not like to risk her falling seriously ill, and so one of the chamberlains and two ladies of the suite of the Princesses had to see her back to Berlin. Prince and Princess Frederick Charles and their children have not yet been seen in the Opera or anywhere. They are all still in deep mourning. So is the Empress. She receives at her palace small evening parties, where some music is played; but we have not yet seen her again in the theatre, nor did she assist at the subscription ball last week.

mann, the only work in this style he ever wrote, except the music to Byron's "Manservant." The opera has had only a *success d'estime*; it is not dramatically strong enough. We have been spoilt by Wagner's compositions, which are all of the most exciting effect. "Gennaveve" is full of most charming details, but it will not do for the public at large; it is a kind of *religieuse* piece to have given this opera here; it has been so in Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, and Hamburg, and Berlin would stand back in gratitude towards the deceased composer, who has provided the German nation with real treasures of concert compositions as symphonies, oratorios, etc., etc., septets, quartets, &c. Frau Dr. Cilli Schumann, the wife of the deceased, still

Richard Wagner, intends, as I learn from a friend in Munich, who is personally most intimately acquainted with Wagner, paying a visit to England in the course of the month of April. The object of his excursion to England is the bringing on of parts of his "Nibelungen Trilogy" on the English stage, and he wishes to superintend the performance himself. It is no longer a secret that last year's festival at Bayreuth, was though the grandest success that ever has been seen in the artistical world, did not prove so much in regard to finances. A pretty large deficit has been incurred. By-and-bye Wagner may renew his performances at Bayreuth, but then the price of admission will be considerably lower. For the moment Wagner has re-  
turned to his home in Munich.

added to his former reputation, and is now willing to sell to the German stages the right of performing the Nibelungen operas without insisting upon any special condition. The Hamburg and Leipzig public will soon be benefited by this concession on Wagner's part. Munich which has already witnessed Rhinegold and Die Walküre, will very soon be able to judge about Siegfried and Die Gotter daemung, the remaining two parts of the trilogy, the King of Bavaria, Wagner's personal friend, having now permitted the performance before the large public. (I suppose you know that the King of Bavaria seldom goes to the theatre when it is visited by other people, but has performances all for himself. He sits there quite alone in the almost dark house, and the whole pre-

vation is for him alone.) Wagner is engaged upon a new opera, "Parsifal," which I hear will be, from a musical and dramatic point of view, a counter part to Lohengrin, which has earned so much praise and recognition wherever it has been given, which by the by is perfectly well-deserved. A great deal of scandal has been raised in the artistic world by some little details which have got known about the married life of the famous singer, Adeline Patti, alias Marquise de Caix. When the Marquise died, about ten years ago, many the Diva Patti, it was generally thought that she would leave the stage, but after the wedding ceremony it was found out that the property of the noble French cavalier, the grand-son of Empress Eugénie, was not large enough

to satisfy the very extravagant whims and habits of his very spoiled lady and himself. So the Marquis remained on the stage and went on earning thousands and thousands as before. But the Diva was disappointed. She had hoped to be a grand lady, received at Court, &c. Now she was only Marquis by name, but for the rest she remained Adeline Patti the Diva. After the novelty of the married life was worn away, a delina began to find her husband, who was ten or fifteen years older than herself, very annoying, and she began to interest herself in a handsome young man, Niccolini, an Italian who, unfortunately, was married likewise. Niccolini was divorced from his wife, and the Marquis De Cam. 5, who discovered the very intimate connection between his lady and the tenor,

metedroom made the Diva a violent scene in St. Petersburg", where she last sang. Witnesses say it even came to blows. The fact is that Adeline Patti has returned to Paris, and has demanded to be divorced from the Marquis, and as they have no family it will not be difficult to accomplish it. In the meantime, soprano and tenor warble their sweetest melodies to the enraptured public of Brussels, and the lonely Marquis must console himself as best he can.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light cream.



the proposals of the Government, however, are founded on the presumption that the House, if it approved of them, would have sufficient regard to the public interest to abstain in giving them effect, and that members would exercise a reasonable amount of self-control over their liberty of speech and action. The proposals of the Government are at least a chance of restoring financial business to order, and allowing a Parliament to meet next year, with







MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARRIVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes various goods like sugar, rice, and oil.

There was not much disposition to do business of any kind to-day, and the Stock and Share market had its share of the dull tone occasioned by the inclement weather.

The Import markets were very flat: no sales of any consequence reported. From late London circulars we take the following sales of colonial produce.

The Albion shipping company lately trading between British ports and New Zealand has been reconstructed, and the capital increased to £1,100,000 to take over Shaw Savill's shipping business.

American statistics for 1876 show considerable changes in foreign trade as compared with 1875. The gross value of imports was less by about £15,000,000.

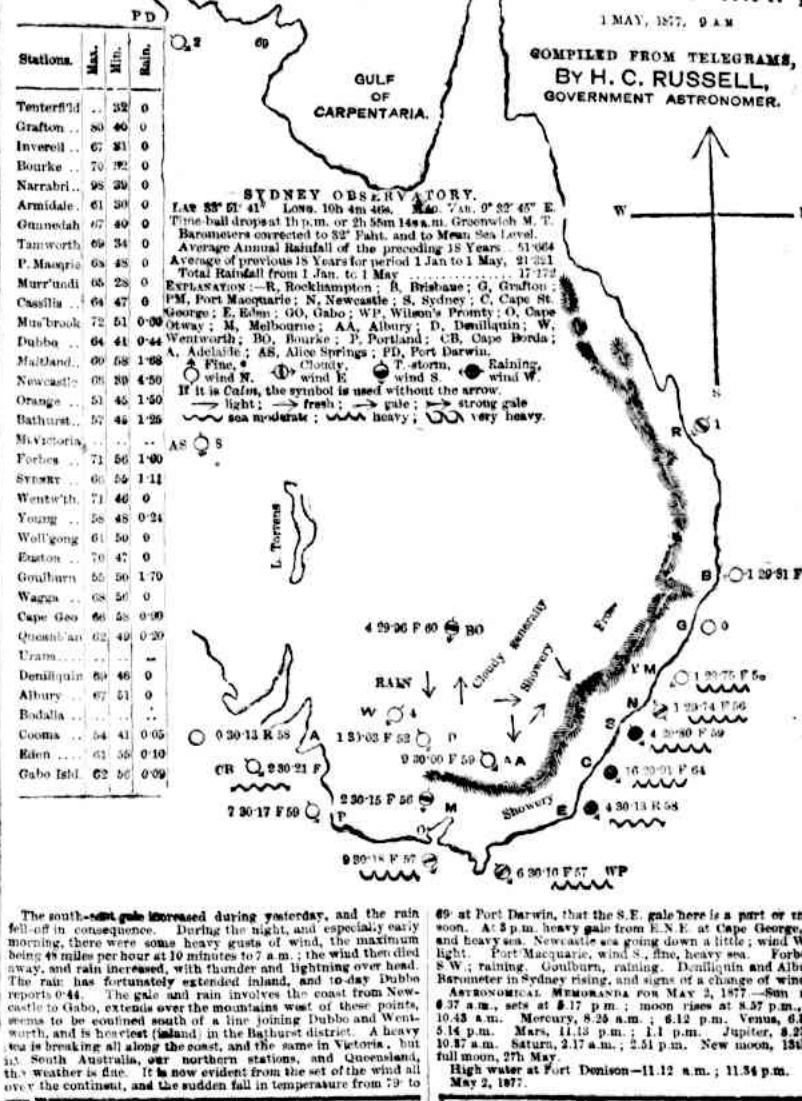
The Brisbane Courier of Saturday last has the following commercial intelligence:—Of the importers of goods we have little to notice since our summary report of last week.

At the end of the week, the market for various goods was quiet. The price of wheat was steady, and the price of flour was also steady.

The public sale of colonial produce commenced on the 20th instant, and will close on the 27th instant. A second series will commence after a week's resting.

At the public sale of colonial produce, the market was quiet. The price of wheat was steady, and the price of flour was also steady.

WEATHER MAP.



At Port Darwin, the S.E. gale here is a part of the monsoon. At 2 p.m. heavy rain from N.E. at Cape George, rain from N.W. at Port Darwin, and rain from S.W. at Port Darwin.

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THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL met on the 20th inst. for the purpose of considering the report of the Surveyor-General.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Council decided to refer the matter to a committee. The committee will report to the Council on the 27th inst.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN

**WANTED, SCULLERYMAN.** Royal Hotel.

**APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE**

**A** DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant. Mrs. Hindes  
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**A** BEDMROKE HOUSE, 215, Macquarie-street  
North. PARLMENTS vacant.

**A** PARTMENTS vacant, Ross Cottage, Macquarie-street  
next Legislative Assembly Chambers. Mrs. Kinn  
and Son.

**A** PARTMENTS vacant. 156, Alberto-terrace, Dorking  
hurst Road.

**A** PARTMENTS will be vacant THIS DAY. EOK  
HARD'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

**A** SMALL BEDROOM vacant, for a gentleman. 60  
Prince-street.

**A** DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and vacancies at W.  
ville, 17, Church-hill, next Dr. M'Kay's.

**A** PARTMENTS, BALMAIN.—A first-rate HOME  
for lady and gentlemen engaged during the war.  
Address at Mr. Ramsay's, over Cole's, George and King  
streets.

**A** T 330, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.—Superior  
BOARD AND RESIDENCE, private family; piano  
bath, private sitting room, balconies, and every accommo-  
dation. Terms moderate.

**B** BOARD AND RESIDENCE for gentlemen. 231, Mac-  
quarie-street, opposite Legislative Assembly.

**B** BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 2 or 3 respectable mecha-  
nics. Clark, Albion Store, Macquarie-street South.

**B** OWENFELS.—Change of air and good accommo-  
dation. Pleasant, Chisholm House.

**C** COMFORTABLE BOARD AND RESIDENCE. 18  
Bourke-st., near Woolloomooloo-st. Terms 15s.

**C** COMFORTABLE BOARD AND RESIDENCE for gen-  
tlemen. No. 3, Francis-street, near Hyde Park.

**C** COMFORTABLE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, mar-

Lloyd's Agency. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

**C**OUNSELLOR people will get comfortable Accommodation at the **Home, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.**

**M**R. BUTTON, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill, near Pyrie's Hotel. VACANT for boarders.

**M**R. BRITCHER, Cravenhead, Elizabeth-st, opposite Beimore Park. Has superior accommodation.

**N**EFAN HOUSE, PENWITH.

**M**rs. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families desiring of change of air at the river side, in a healthy position, only ten minutes drive from the Pier station. Terms on application. Use of boats and Buss free of charge.

**P**RIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, every convenience. 40, Giebo Road.

**T**O LET, furnished balcony Room. 55, Botany street, of Oxford-street, Surry Hills.

**T**O LET, 3 ROOMS and Kitchen. 225, Oxford-street, Rent 10s.

**T**O LET, in City, two furnished Bedrooms, without board; terms moderate. E. Ramsey, house, 10, Pitt-st.

**T**WO ROOMS, unfurnished, use of kitchen, sitting

HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,

**W**ANTED, nicely-furnished 4-roomed Cottage, near Oxford-street; 22s per week. Boyth, G. P. O.

**W**ANTED, a HOUSE in city with ten or eleven rooms. Olivia House, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

**W**ANTED, by a gentleman, BED and SITTING ROOM, with optional board; where there are no other lodgers preferred. Address Wanderer, HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, a respectable HOME for two young men.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Securities.

**W**ANTED, the end of the present month, a HOUSE containing about 10 or 12 rooms; the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst or Macquarie-street preferred. Address House, Post-office, William-street.

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**A** 6-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, Palmer-street. Apply J. Roomey.

**A** 7-ROOMED HOUSE to LET; 16s 6d per week; rates. John L. Hordern, 289, Pitt-street.

**A** DETACHED furnished HOUSE, in a splendid situation, to LET, 5 bedrooms, &c.; garden, large paddock, coach-house and stabling, and gas and water. Apply Ramsay, house agent, Bank-chambers, 412, George-street.

**MASON, BROTHERS.**  
**SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—SUBSCRIPTIONS**

[illegible]

Johnson, John	..	..	..	..	2	0
Nelsen, Carl	..	..	..	..	4	2

**SURRY-STREET, Darlington.**—**COTTAGE**  
LET: rent moderate. E. Ramsay, house agent.

**TWO FIRST-CLASS HOTELS TO LET.** Apply  
W. G. Hentley, 119, Castlereagh-street.

**TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE,** High-street. Every con-  
venience. S. Levin, 104, King-street.

**TO LET, Kellie Villa, Kellie-street, Upper William-  
street.** Apply Kellie House.

**TO LET, HOUSE,** in Lauriston-terrace, Philip-street.  
M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

**TO LET, several large, spacious, cool CELLARS**  
every convenience. E. Ramsay, house agent.

**TO LET, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, 5 minutes' walk from**  
bus stand or railway station. Tuft, grocer, Newtown.

Old, Richard, St. Leonards .. .. .	2	2
Moreton, Rev. Geo., Forbes-street .. ..	1	0

**TO LET, FAMILY RESIDENCE,** No. 67, Craig terrace, Kent-street North, containing 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas, and every convenience for a family. Apply, Craig, Brothers, Exchange-street.

**TO LET, CHISELHURST,** Upper William-street North; 9 rooms, 2 kitchens, back-house, fruit-matting, gas, storeroom, wash-house, garden, and paddock; coach-house, &c. T. Moore, at above address.

**TO LET, CRAIGHEAD COTTAGE,** Upper William-street, containing 7 rooms, &c. Apply to F. Beauchamp, William-street; or to Cartis and Gannon, Temple-combe, King-street.

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